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JAN 5 1905
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Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 108.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY DECEMBER 23, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE 2658

OAHU MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE WILL CAUCUS

To Meet Tonight at Republican Headquarters
And Discuss Matters for Action at
Pending Session.

The members-elect to the legislature from Oahu, Senators and Representatives, will hold a caucus at Republican Headquarters, on Fort street, at 8 o'clock this evening to consider various matters that may arise during the coming session. Presumably, if there are any members-elect from the other islands in the city at that time, they will be welcomed at the meeting.

The matter of the organization of the legislature will not be touched at the meeting, as Oahu has no desire to take the lead in the speakership contests, or in the struggle for the presidency of the Senate—and, anyway, Oahu could determine nothing in either fight. It is coming to be pretty generally recognized that the speakership will probably lie between Knudsen of Kauai and Holstein of Hawaii, while Paul Isenberg seems to be in the lead for the place of presiding officer of the Senate.

The Oahu caucus will take up matters of legislation, principally with relation to the redemption of pledges made by the party before the election. For instance, the party platform pledges the Republicans to a readjustment of the tax laws, and the best way of carrying out that pledge will be one of the matters discussed at the caucus.

Then, the matter of interpreters for the two houses will also be taken up. This will not be in relation to the appointment of any particular individual as interpreter, but the members will go into the old question as to whether there will be interpreters at all.

"It seems to me," said Representative W. W. Harris yesterday, when asked about this matter, "that there should be interpreters. The Organic Act, it is true, says that the proceedings of the legislature shall be in the English language, but in my view that refers to the written proceedings. There can be no question that at least two-thirds of the people would want the native members to be permitted to speak in Hawaiian—and, if the English speeches were not translated into Hawaiian, the native members might well say that they had voted wrongly, if they did so vote, because they did not properly understand the matter under discussion, or a particular speech made."

"All the members of the House, I believe, but one, understand more or less Hawaiian. Carl Smith of Hilo is probably the only one who does not. But I can gather what is said in that language, and so can most of the others. But there are those among the natives who do not understand English so well."

"Of course the interpretation of speeches takes time, but after all the time saved would depend largely upon the man who was given the place. I think it is no more than fair, however, that we should have an interpreter."

ROOSEVELT'S ENORMOUS POPULAR MAJORITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Complete returns of the popular vote in the late Presidential election are now in. Roosevelt got 7,627,632 votes, Parker 5,080,054, Debs 391,587.

THE PATTERSON JURY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Nan Patterson jury has been locked up for the night.

TRIBESMEN DEMAND A CONSUL OF FRANCE

TANGIER, Dec. 23.—Tribesmen have surrounded the town of Alcazar and threaten to sack it unless the French Consul is surrendered to them.

BEFOGGED LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The fog is paralyzing business.

DIVORCED PRINCESS DENIED ACCESS TO HER CHILDREN

DRESDEN, Dec. 23.—The divorced Princess Louise of Saxony has made an unsuccessful attempt to see her children.

EIGHT TORPEDO DESTROYERS ESCAPE FROM PORT ARTHUR

The Japanese Warships Are Going South to Meet the Russian Armada.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

CHEFOO, Dec. 23.—It is reported that eight torpedo destroyers escaped from Port Arthur during a snowstorm.

ALL QUIET AT MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Dec. 23.—The military situation here is unchanged.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 22.—Japanese cruisers are patrolling outside this port.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22.—The Japanese war vessels are proceeding to meet the Russian Baltic fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—An unconfirmed report has been received here that the Russians have captured 203-Meter Hill at Port Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1904.

To JAPANESE CONSUL, Honolulu.

Admiral Togo reports on the 21st inst. that the Sevastopol is seen busily pumping out water entered from the breach caused by our torpedo attack, but she is still listing at least ten degrees with her bow sunk. It is believed to be hopeless to recover her navigability under the present circumstances in Port Arthur. According to the reliable statement of a prisoner, her netting was torpedoed eight times and her hull at least once and split eight feet at the aft of the port side.

HIOKI.

HONGKONG, Dec. 21.—It is reported that a powerful Japanese squadron is en-route to meet the approaching Baltic ships.

It may be the plan of the Japanese, following the axioms of Napoleon, to attack one division of the enemy's fleet at a time with a superior force, whipping it in detail. If Togo's vessels should attack either squadron of the Russian fleet before a junction has been effected, they would have the advantage in tonnage and guns.

RUSSIA'S MOBILIZATION PLANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The mobilization of 200,000 fresh troops will begin in the Spring. Gen. Kuropatkin will then have 600,000 men.

JAPANESE SUFFERING.

MUKDEN, Dec. 21.—Deserters report that the Japanese are suffering from cold and hunger.



THE ELECTRIC PROJECTOR AT PORT ARTHUR: THE RUSSIANS RESIST THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON THE PORTS.

TONGA IS TO BECOME BRITISH SOIL

Two English Warships Leave Sydney to Annex the South Sea Group.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

SYDNEY, Dec. 23.—Two British warships have sailed from here to annex the Tonga islands.

Tonga, the last of the Polynesian kingdoms to fall a victim to the necessities of the white man's politics, has an interesting history. Perhaps the most interesting period in that history is the time a few years ago, when that comic opera premier, Rev. Shirley Baker, ran the kingdom. In 1827 the Wesleyan Missionary Society converted the islands. The late King George I, who died at the advanced age of 95 in 1883, was a zealous Christian all his life and often preached in the chapels, being probably the only active Methodist monarch in all the world. His Majesty was an admirer of Great Britain, and indeed, his admiration went so far that he deemed himself unworthy to rule when such an ideal power existed, and tried to thrust his kingdom on her Britannic Majesty, the late Queen.

Queen Victoria, however, declined with thanks through Lord Palmerston, and in 1879 and 1882 treaties of friendship were concluded between the two kingdoms, by which Great Britain granted the Tongan courts partial jurisdiction over British subjects. But, sad to say, George I's admiration for all things British made him an easy prey for Rev. Shirley Baker, who left the service of the Wesleyan Society to become the Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Auditor General, President of the Court of Appeal, Minister of Lands, Judge of Land Court, Minister of Education, Agent General and Court Physician of the kingdom of Tonga.

This genius of many titles soon had all Tonga coming his way. A set of laws that outdid the famous blue laws was adopted. In this code "flirting" was the chief offense. Finally things became so bad that a British High Commissioner removed Baker in 1890.

It was found that the treasury had been looted and the revenues of the kingdom were all mortgaged to a German trader.

After the good King George had been gathered to his fathers His Majesty George Tahaia I reigned in his stead. In 1899 this merry monarch created great excitement in his kingdom by announcing that he was about to marry. Two rival maidens claimed his hand and fierce was the struggle for the title of Queen of Tonga. There was almost a civil war and the king in his distraction offered to compromise by marrying both. Finally just as

matters were coming to a happy conclusion the treasurer of the kingdom decamped with all the State funds and the German trader foreclosed on the kingdom putting an end to the festivities.

However things were again straightened out and in 1899 under the agreement with Germany and the United States concerning Samoa Great Britain took a protectorate over the islands. In 1902 Bishop Willis arrived in Tonga from Hawaii. Troubles broke out afresh about a year later and Germany was rumored to be seeking to annex the group. Great Britain has always maintained that the possession of the islands by a foreign power would endanger her strategic position in Fiji so now the long and checkered history of the kingdom of Tonga has ended as have the histories of so many other native kingdoms—in annexation to a white power.

STATISTICS OF TONGA.

Geographically the kingdom of Tonga consists of three groups of islands, called respectively, Tonga, Haapai and Vavau, and lies between 15 degrees and 23 degrees 30 minutes South, and 173 degrees and 177 degrees West, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. Its area is 390 square miles and the population, Dec. 31, 1900, was 18,959 of which 18,300 were natives, 300 other Pacific Islanders (floating population), 150 British subjects, 89 other foreigners and 120 half castes.

The capital is Nukualofa. The revenue, chiefly from customs, a poll tax and leases (no land being sold) was in 1902 estimated at about \$100,000, a small surplus being left to the government each year. The native produce consists mostly of copra, green fruit, mats, tapa, fungus, combs and fishing nets. The imports include drapery, breadstuffs, meats and beverages. In 1899 the exports were about \$420,000 and the imports about \$312,000. Most of the commerce was with Australia and New Zealand, the islands being in regular steam communication with those countries.

Gold and silver coins of the United States, Great Britain and Germany are legal tender. The weights and measures are British. Accounts are kept in dollars, shillings and pence.

The Legislative Assembly meets every three years and is composed one-half of hereditary nobles, who hold office during good behavior, and half of Representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male who has paid his taxes and is not criminally incapacitated being qualified to vote.

DREDGERS WANT PAY

Hawaiian Dredging Co.
Brings Suit to Man-
damus Holloway.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Suit has been begun by the Hawaiian Dredging Company to mandamus Superintendent of Public Works Holloway to compel him to fulfill the terms of a contract that is alleged to have been entered into on the 3rd of December, 1903, between the plaintiff corporation and Mr. Holloway, acting for the Territory of Hawaii, under the terms of which the Hawaiian Dredging Co. was to dredge that part of the harbor of Honolulu known as Section 13. Under the terms of this alleged contract, it is claimed that the plaintiff company was to receive the sum of thirty-two cents per cubic foot for the material dredged from said section of the harbor.

The petition for a writ recites that, on the 11th day of December, 1903, the corporation was notified to keep within the appropriation of \$3000 made for dredging the harbor. The company accordingly stopped work on the dredging contract, but subsequently, on the 27th day of October, allege that they were notified to begin work once more. They allege that they did begin work, and during the month of November removed from the harbor material for which, under the terms of their contract, they should receive the sum of \$604.

They allege that when the contract was drawn, there was available for the purpose of dredging the harbor an appropriation of \$50,000. They allege further that in January, 1904, there was available a further appropriation of \$25,000, making \$75,000 in all.

Nevertheless, it is charged that the Superintendent of Public Works has refused to have estimates and surveys made of the amount of material dredged from the harbor by petitioners under their contract, and that he has also refused and still refused to issue them a warrant for what is alleged to be due for the work done in November.

They therefore pray that a writ of mandamus be issued to compel Superintendent Holloway to furnish the survey and estimates, and to issue the warrant for the sum which petitioners claim is due them. Judge Robinson signed the petition for the issuance of the writ yesterday.

BERTELMAN ARRESTED.

Yesterday United States Marshal Hendry arrested Frank C. Bertelman on a charge of impersonating an officer of the U. S. Government. The warrant was sworn to by U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue Roy Chamberlain.

The warrant states that Frank C. Bertelman on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1904, with intent to defraud one Mrs. Wilhelm Orth, did falsely and fraudulently and unlawfully assume, and pretend to be an employee of an officer of the Government of the United States of America, etc.

It is said that Bertelman has for some time past been passing himself off as a U. S. Internal Revenue officer, but information regarding the various cases is hard to ascertain. In the case which is mentioned in the warrant Bertelman is alleged to have told his landlady, Mrs. Orth, who runs the Delmonico House on Beretania street, that he was an officer of the Revenue Department, and would pay his board out of the salary he was to receive as such officer. It is said that the revenue authorities have collected quite a large amount of evidence against Bertelman and that it is quite probable that further charges will follow. Bertelman was in 1901 employed as a deputy in the office for the registration of licenses.

COURT NOTES.

In the United States District Court today Judge Dole will deliver his decision on the leper habeas corpus case at 10 a.m.

James McQueen has filed his petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The statement shows that the debts of petitioner amount to \$2264.48, and his assets to nothing at all.

Mary D. Bertelmann has filed a libel for divorce from Frank C. Bertelmann, alleging cruelty and failure to support. She quotes many instances of alleged brutality on the part of defendant, and asks for \$50 per month alimony.

A stipulation has been filed in the case of the Territory vs. Jonah Kumala and Enoch Johnson giving the defendant fifteen days in which to present their list of exceptions.

Libels in the divorce proceedings of Nina L. D. Frazer vs. Chas. E. Frazer has filed an answer to the libel of defendant denying generally and specifically all the allegations contained therein.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE GAELIC

The "A" American ship Gaelic after nineteen days of difficult service and after crossing the Pacific nine times, reached this port for the last time yesterday. She arrived bright and early yesterday morning from San Francisco with only a few tons of passengers but had over 4000 tons of freight, consisting largely of supplies and contraband of war for the Japanese.

Captain Finch will leave the vessel at Nagasaki, where Captain Readell will be awaiting his arrival, and will go immediately to Hongkong to take over

the Coptic. The officers of the Gaelic have been told that they will be looked after and have been given the option of returning on the Siberia as passengers, their pay continuing until they reach San Francisco, or of going on to London with the Gaelic. In the latter case they must pay their own transportation home.

In honor of yesterday being the last time that the Gaelic would stop at Honolulu all the officers were in full dress. Captain Berger and his band serenaded the good old ship for nearly an hour before her departure at 5 o'clock. The only passengers departing from this port were about 120 Americans in the steerage.

A rumor has it that the Gaelic is to be sold to the Japanese Government for a transport. She should be ideal for this service, for, although considered slow, she is good for fifteen knots and is consequently faster than the United States transports.

KEEP MEMORY OF BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The memory of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop, founder of the Kamehameha schools, was observed yesterday forenoon at the tomb of the Kamehamehas in Nuuanu valley, the students of all the schools being in attendance.

The Hawaiian Government band was in attendance. Several of the large cars of the Rapid Transit were used to convey the students and friends to the mausoleum, where, with uncovered heads the young people who are benefiting by the Princess's generosity paid tribute to her memory.

The tomb was decorated with flowers in bouquets and leis. The students, headed by the band, filed into the grounds singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." As the students approached the tomb the music changed to dirge. As the boys and girls surrounded the tomb in a great circle, the cadet officers broke up bouquets, handing the flowers to little girls dressed in white, who then scattered them over the tomb.

A feature of the services was the singing of "Pauahi Ke Alii," dedicated to Mrs. Bishop, and sung by a grand chorus of 325 voices.

At 1 o'clock the students, together with the trustees and friends, sat down to a fine luau served at the boys' school dining-room.

THEY ARE NOW IN CIVIL SERVICE

The Collector of Customs yesterday received the following communication from Assistant Secretary Armstrong of the Treasury Department:

On November 23, 1904, the President amended Section II, Schedule A, of the Civil Service Rules, by taking therefrom certain places theretofore in the excepted class, the effect of this amendment being to put said places in the examination required class.

The following positions in your office, or under your jurisdiction, thus become removed from the excepted class and placed in the examination required class, and any vacancy hereafter occurring therein must be filled under the provisions of the Civil Service Rules, namely:

Deputy Collector No. 1, Class 6, present incumbent Robert C. Stackable.

Cashier No. 1, Class 5, present incumbent Malford H. Drummond.

Deputy Collector No. 1, Class 2, present incumbent Worth O. Alken.

Deputy Collector No. 2, Class 2, present incumbent J. Castle Ridgway.

Deputy Collector No. 1, Class D, present incumbent Ed Abbott Fraser.

Deputy Collector and Inspector No. 1, Class D, present incumbent Walter D. McBryde.

Mr. Stackable states all the employees excepting the private secretary and twelve laborers are now under civil service rules and regulations.

BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu is any itching skin disease.

Itching piles is known in nearly every household.

And eczema is no stranger.

They're both bad company.

They come early—stay late.

We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Drano's Ointment.

Drano's Ointment cures piles and all itchiness of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims.

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St. St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable distress. I obtained a lot of Drano's Ointment and I must say that it relieved the irritation almost immediately. Drano's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Drano's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, piles, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Drano's Ointment is sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$1.50) or will be sent in receipt of price by the Holman Drug Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

STATEMENT BY ARCHITECT OF INSANE ASYLUM

Beardslee Presents His Side of the Case In Letter to Governor Carter--Talks With Contractor.

The matter of the insane asylum contract is still up to the Territorial officials for determination, no course of action having been decided upon yesterday. The exclusive publication of the true story of the incidents leading up to the present stalled condition, printed exclusively in the Advertiser of yesterday, led to a wide discussion of the subject and to a deal of explaining upon the part of the parties involved in the deal in various ways. The Governor, in fact, was kept pretty busy during the morning business hours in receiving calls from the various parties. The Governor himself, however, was not prepared to make any further statement in connection with the case.

Superintendent of Public Works Holloway said that his only interest in the matter was to see that the contract was carried out. It was his duty, under the law, to get the asylum built, now that the contract had been awarded. He had no more to do with the case than that, having presented his side of the story to the Governor.

Architect Beardslee presented to the Governor the following signed statement explanatory of his connection with the contract for the main building of the insane asylum:

Honolulu, Dec. 7, 1904.
Hon. George R. Carter, Governor
Of the Territory of Hawaii—

Sir: Recent newspaper articles relating to the new buildings for the Insane Asylum in the Territory and the alleged statement of the attorneys for the American and Hawaiian Engineering Company (the contractors) that the reason why the specifications for said buildings called for the concrete blocks to be "moulded under a pressure of not less than 400 pounds to the square inch" would be "a rich story when told," prompts me to set before you the facts in the matter, as I am the party solely responsible for the preparation of and wording of the specifications for the said buildings.

I was commissioned by Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, to prepare plans and specifications for the erection under the loan bill of the new Territorial buildings for the Insane. The instructions given by him at that time being that I was to see that the appropriation of \$75,000 was expended in a way that would secure to these unfortunate wards of the Territory a comfortable, sanitary and so far as possible, a fireproof home, the location thereof to be left to the Board of Health, with whom I was asked to co-operate.

Considerable time was spent in the exploitation of various and sundry sites and it was finally decided that the present location of the Asylum for the Insane was the most desirable, provided that the new buildings could be erected without interfering with the operation of the institution. This I undertook to do. The problem was not easy of solution, but by the enlargement of the old grounds somewhat, the moving of some of the old buildings and the taking down of others, we have been enabled to fence off the sites for the new buildings from the present grounds and to preserve intact the driveways, walks and beautiful trees and shrubs that are such charming features of the institution, and the sites for the new structures are today, and in fact, have been for months, ready and waiting. The superintendent of the asylum has, I understand, seen fit to give me much praise for the arrangements made, but the truth is that the doctor himself is entitled to a great deal of the credit, as is also my architectural business associate, Mr. Thomas Gill.

The next problem to be solved was the material to be used in the construction of the various buildings. The rainfall in that section is very considerable, and the character of the occupancy of the buildings necessitated that their major portion be subdivided into many small cells, which, in order to meet the requirements of sanitation, should be well ventilated and must be constructed of a material which would be so far as possible impervious to moisture, so that long continued rains would not penetrate the outer walls and make the interior cells damp and unhealthy. Brick was therefore far from being a suitable material and the lava rock was much less so. This left but one fireproof material at my disposal, to wit, concrete, and as a complete system of ventilation was an essential, I decided to use the hollow concrete blocks so much in vogue on the mainland. Under my direction many hand tamped blocks were made, but to my disgust I found that even they would absorb a great deal of moisture. Knowing that brick was therefore far from being a suitable material and the lava rock was much less so. This left but one fireproof material at my disposal, to wit, concrete, and as a complete system of ventilation was an essential, I decided to use the hollow concrete blocks so much in vogue on the mainland. Under my direction many hand tamped blocks were made, but to my disgust I found that even they would absorb a great deal of moisture. Knowing that brick was therefore far from being a suitable material and the lava rock was much less so. This left but one fireproof material at my disposal, to wit, concrete, and as a complete system of ventilation was an essential, I decided to use the hollow concrete blocks so much in vogue on the mainland. 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AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

BRIDGE AWARD IS DISPUTED

Changes Which G.O.P. Is Asked to Make.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The Executive Committee of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, on Monday evening discussed a long report presented by a special committee, covering proposed amendments to the rules and by-laws which govern the conduct of the party. The report will be taken up for disposal at the next regular meeting of the committee to be held in January. It is as follows:

Republican Headquarters,
Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 19, 1904.

To the Chairman and Members of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican Party.

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Amendment to the Rules and Regulations of the Republican Party beg leave to recommend the following amendments, to wit:

AMENDMENT TO RULES OF TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

Amendment to Art. 1, Sec. 7.

Resolved: That Article 1, Section 7, be amended by adding thereto the following words:

"provided, however, that no person shall act as judge of election if he should be a candidate thereat. His place shall be filled for such election by the Executive Committee of the Precinct Club."

Amendment to Art. 1, Sec. 9.

Resolved: That Section 9 of Article 1 be amended by adding thereto the following words:

"provided, however, that the names of all candidates who have been duly nominated shall be placed in alphabetical order on one ballot, the same to be of one size and color, and to be printed by the Executive Committee of the Precinct Club at the expense of the candidates, the number of ballots to be at least twice as many as the number of voters on the roll of the Precinct Club. And as soon as practical before the time of opening the polls, said Executive Committee or its chairman shall deliver said ballots to the judges of election, and only such ballots shall be used."

Amendment to Art. 1, Sec. 9a, (new).

Resolved: That the following Section be added to Article 1 to be known as Section 9a:

"Section 9a. At each primary election, the judges shall provide a place for the voters to mark their ballots, and no person shall be allowed to approach a voter while preparing his ballot nearer than ten feet, and no voter shall leave the polling place without first delivering his ballot already folded to one of the judges; subject however to the provisions of Section 8 of this Article."

Amendment to Art. 1, Sec. 9b, (new).

Resolved: That the following Section be added to Article 1 to be known as Section 9b.

"Section 9b. All persons not voting be kept ten feet from the ballot box, and no person other than the judges of election and the candidates shall be permitted within such space during the counting of the ballots."

Amendment to Art. 1, Sec. 9c, (new).

Resolved: That the following Section be added to Article 1 to be known as Section 9c:

"Section 9c. A voter shall designate his choice for delegates to the County or Territorial Convention or for members of the district committee by marking a cross, thus X, on the right hand side of the ballot, opposite the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom he desires to vote."

Amendment to Art. 1, Sec. 13.

Resolved: That Article 1, Section 13 be amended by striking out the word "June" in the third line thereof, and inserting the word "July", also by striking out the word "fourth" in the seventh line thereof and inserting the word "third", also by striking out the word "June" in the seventh line thereof, and inserting the word "July", also by striking out the word "July" in the tenth line thereof, and inserting the word "August", also by striking out the word "August" in the fifteenth line thereof, and inserting the word "September", and also by striking out the figure "2" in the fifteenth line thereof, and inserting the figure "3" in the seventh line thereof.

Amendment to Art. 4, Sec. 2.

Resolved: That Article 4, Section 2 be amended by inserting the words "Vice Chairman" after the word "Chairman" in the fifth and eighth lines, and before the word "Secretary" in the tenth line thereof.

Amendment to Art. 4, Sec. 4.

Resolved: That the Amendment to Section 4 of Article 4 be amended by striking out therefrom the words "a member of a District Committee" in the fourth, fifth, eleventh and twelfth lines thereof.

Amendment to Art. 4, Sec. 7. (new).

Resolved: That the following section be added to Article 4 to be known as Section 7.

"Section 7. The Executive Committee shall report its doings and proceedings monthly to the Territorial Central Committee at its regular meeting, and at such other times as the Central Committee may direct."

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 1.

Resolved: That Section 1 of Article 6 be stricken out and the following section be substituted in place thereof, namely

"Section 1. No person shall hold the office of District Committeeman and Territorial Central Committeeman, or District Committeeman and County Committeeman, or Territorial Central Committeeman and County Committeeman at the same time, nor serve as such by proxy."

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 8 (new).

Resolved: That the following sections be added to Article 6 to be known as Sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 respectively

"Section 8. The judges of election shall immediately upon the counting of the ballots forward the results thereof to the Territorial Central Committee, and the Secretary of the said Committee shall from such returns make a roll book for the organization for each convention and committee."

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 15.

Resolved: That Article 6, Section 15 be amended by adding thereto the following words:

"Nominations shall not be closed until the President of a Precinct Club shall have put the following question: 'Are there any further nominations?' If there be none, then a motion to close nominations shall be in order."

MOVEMENT TO REDUCE TARIFF RATES ON SUGAR

No Educational Clause for Immigrants Is Now Expected---Country Needs Labor---Pratt Waiting for Postoffice---Alex. Young.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Tariff revision continues to be the chief topic here and it promises to be talked of for some time. Apparently it was dead two weeks ago or more. If one were to predict, it would be safer to say there will be no tariff revision at this Congress or the next. And yet the revisionists, chief among whom is President Roosevelt, find ingenious ways of keeping the agitation alive.

The idea of an extra session of Congress next spring for the purpose of revising the tariff has been practically abandoned, even by the President. He is none the less in favor of tariff revision. A considerable majority of the Republican members and Senators are against revision but the President is not necessarily daunted by that, although unwilling to make any movement that will injure his party or its organization. The latest suggestion has been for an extra session of Congress next Autumn, possibly about October 1, so that the tariff could be revised and, perhaps, gotten out of the way by January 1, 1906. That would be several months before the Congressional election of 1906.

LESS PROTECTION FOR SUGAR.

Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, a former member of the House Ways and Means Committee, who helped frame the Dingley bill, in discussing tariff here recently, referred to sugar as one of the articles that was given higher protection than it now needs. He said this was done, chiefly at the behest of the beet sugar interests. "But the situation as to sugar has changed materially since then," continued Mr. Hopkins. "Then the beet sugar manufacturers were able to utilize only the saccharine matter in the beets. Now they can utilize the by-products, which could even represent the sole margin of profit and the industry yet be profitable. The by-products have become important in modern manufacture. Why, a friend of mine in Illinois was a beef packer some years ago. One of his rivals discovered a process for reducing the blood of the slaughtered bees and making of it a commercial product. He could not secure any such process himself and he told me that his failure to do this actually drove him out of the packing business. So it is in the beet sugar industry. The situation has changed so much that there is good reason for lowering the present duty on sugar."

DILLINGHAM ON LABOR.

At about the same time I talked with Senator Hopkins on sugar I conversed with Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Senate Committee on immigration, with reference to labor. The Vermont senator made some observations about that subject which will be interesting in Hawaii.

"One might as well try to whistle against the North wind," said Mr. Dillingham, "as to try to pass the educational qualification proposed for immigrants. The cry for labor is now going up from all parts of the country. We are unable to get enough labor in Vermont. The same lack exists nearly all through the South where the negroes are not numerous enough to do the work that is wanted of them. The great need at present, in my judgment, is the enactment of some legislation, whereby the immigrants arriving in New York and Boston can be encouraged to go out into the country districts where their labor is in demand.

"I am not convinced yet how to bring this about, although I have been earnestly studying for some method. It will be along the lines of bureaus, reliably informing employers of labor where they can find labor and also reliably informing the immigrants where work can be had. If this could be brought about it would be a blessing in more ways than one. It would, for one thing, prevent the colonization of these immigrants in the cities and make them more useful to the country."

Senator Dillingham stated his belief that there would be little if any legislation affecting immigration at this session of Congress. His statement about the futility of pressing the educational clause was probably the most interesting thing he said as far as Hawaii is concerned.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP.

The situation with reference to the postmaster at Honolulu is not changed. Mr. Pratt, the prospective postmaster, is still here, and has been several times at the Capitol. He is, however, simply resting on his oars, and refuses to do anything against the candidacy of Postmaster Oat, who has been endorsed by Delegate Kalanianaole and National Committeeman Robertson. Secretary Atkinson is still in New York and it is not known here yet what success he will have in bringing the Delegate around to support Mr. Pratt, if that can be done. As stated in my last letter, the President let it be distinctly understood that Gov. Carter's endorsement would be decisive for any Federal office in the Territory, although, at the same time, he would prefer that the concurrence of Kuhio be had.

Mr. Alexander Young has also been at the Capitol several times. He, Mr. William Haywood, the Delegate, and Mr. Pratt were all together at luncheon yesterday at the House restaurant.

ERNEST G. WALKER

precinct shall by a majority vote, or shall hold a proxy in any nominating convention to choose one of their number to hold said proxy in the District Committee, Territorial Central Committee, Territorial Central Committee, or the Executive Committee.

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 10 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Are you a Republican?" "Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 11 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 12 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 13 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 14 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 15 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 16 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 17 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 18 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 19 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 20 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 21 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 22 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 23 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 24 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 25 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 26 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 27 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 28 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 29 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 30 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 31 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative the following questions, to be asked by adding the following words:

"Will you support the principles of the approval of the Executive Committee, and abide by the rules of the Territorial Central Committee?"

Amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 32 (new). That persons applying for membership in the Precinct Clubs, shall be required to answer in the affirmative

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : DECEMBER 23

AS TO RUBBER.

Hawaii is beginning to take so much interest in India rubber, especially in view of the advance in prices and the growing demand for the product, that the figures prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor regarding the quantity and value of rubber imported into the United States during the current year and for several years past, will anticipate a common local inquiry. These figures show that in both quantity and value the imports of the year about to end will probably exceed those of any earlier year. The largest importation in any complete fiscal year is 55,250,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1901, and the highest value in any earlier year is \$31,707,630 in 1899. In the calendar year about to end, however, the indications are that the quantity imported will reach 60,000,000 pounds and the value more than \$40,000,000. In the ten months ending with October the quantity of crude rubber imported is practically 50,000,000 pounds, or to be exact, 49,951,326 pounds, and the value was \$34,315,180.

In the latest month for which figures are available, October, the quantity imported was 5,397,981 pounds, and the value \$3,450,840; so that if the figures of October are an index to the prospective figures for November and December, it seems likely that the total quantity of India rubber imported during the calendar year will reach 60,000,000 pounds, and the value exceed \$40,000,000.

In addition to this, sundry substitutes for crude rubber are, in very recent years, being brought in large quantities. "Gutta Joolatong," or "East Indian gum," a product of Borneo, which is used in conjunction with India rubber in certain lines of manufacture, has in recent years been imported in rapidly increasing quantities. The rapid increase in its use is indicated by the fact that the quantity imported into the country had been so small that the Bureau of Statistics made no separate record of it prior to 1899, when only 6,000,000 pounds were recorded as having been imported. In 1900 the quantity was 8,701,753 pounds; in 1903, 13,984,617 pounds, and in the ten months of the present calendar year for which figures are available the quantity imported was 12,265,801 pounds.

Under modern methods much of the India rubber used in shoes, garments, and otherwise may now be recovered and by certain processes made fit for further use, and the extent to which this is now being done is indicated by the fact that the importations of "old and scrap rubber" fit only for remanufacture, which amounted in 1894 to less than 2,000,000 pounds, were in the fiscal year 1904 over 20,000,000 pounds.

While Brazil furnishes a much larger share of the rubber imported into the United States than does any other country, the share that country contributes of the grand total of our imports of that article is probably not so large as generally supposed. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that of the 49,951,326 pounds of crude India rubber imported into the United States during the ten months ending with October, 1904, 28,282,456 pounds came from Brazil, while Africa, Central America, certain other of the South American countries, and the East Indies supplied the remainder. Practically all of the rubber which originated in Africa came by way of Europe, being accredited to various European countries, though of course in no case produced in those countries.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics credit the United Kingdom with over 6,000,000 pounds and other European countries with over 11,000,000 pounds, none of which of course was produced in those countries, since India rubber is solely a tropical product.

Most of the 17,000,000 pounds credited to Europe comes from the African colonies of certain European countries, though in some cases from colonies in the East Indies.

The rapid growth in the importation and use of India rubber in the United States is shown by the following table, which gives the quantity and value of rubber imported at five-year intervals from 1874 to 1904:

IMPORTS OF INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA, CRUDE, INTO THE UNITED STATES AT QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, 1874 TO 1904.

Fiscal year.	Quantity. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.
1874.	14,191,320	6,196,729
1879.	14,878,584	6,058,058
1884.	24,574,025	13,736,004
1889.	32,339,503	12,387,131
1894.	43,256,546	15,162,333
1899.	58,055,887	32,041,626
1904.	74,327,584	41,049,424

A further evidence of the rapid growth in the use of rubber in the manufacturing industries of the United States is shown by the fact that the number of establishments manufacturing rubber and elastic goods has increased from 90 in 1880 to 262 in 1900; the capital employed, from \$6,000,000 in 1880 to \$39,000,000 in 1900; the cost of materials used, from \$9,000,000 in 1880 to \$33,000,000 in 1900, and the value of products, from \$13,750,000 in 1880 to \$52,100,000 in 1900. Practically all of this large manufacture is absorbed by the home market, the exports of rubber manufacturers having amounted to only \$4,425,590 in the fiscal year 1904, while the imports of manufactures of rubber amounted in the same year to \$1,107,424.

A lot of government employees sitting in solemn session to give advice to Governor Young are better described as being ridged up than any other way. The idea of a public meeting of the executive in means of what is called the Territorial party organization and trying to do something through committees composed of the various officers appointed to a similar or higher position might be the result.

Let us hope that the gentlemen who are in private negotiations with the Federal Government to sell their beach and hill lots for state will not let them charge the charge of treachery because they did not call a public meeting, hire a brass band and humbly ask the consent of their fellow citizens of Honolulu.

Judge Dale sustains the segregation laws. It is good news.

NEW BUSINESS ETHICS.

The Star takes a tone of uncalculated bitterness in dealing with the efforts of Alexander Young to sell his hotel to the Federal Government, accusing him of trying to steal a march on the people of Honolulu who, it believes, have the vested right to intervene between Mr. Young and the customer he has sought for the sale of his private property.

The Advertiser does not approve of the choice of the Alexander Young Hotel for a Federal building, but it knows of no reason, if Mr. Young wished to sell it for that purpose, why he should ask the permission of the local public. He is not dealing with the Government or the people of Hawaii but with the Government of the United States, which undertakes to suit its own business convenience in such matters. If the Government's choice shall not be satisfactory, the local public will be at liberty to protest to Washington and may make its protest effective if it has the right to obstruct the man who is trying to sell his private business from the beginning to the end.

Let us hope that the gentlemen who are in private negotiations with the Federal Government to sell their beach and hill lots for state will not let them charge the charge of treachery because they did not call a public meeting, hire a brass band and humbly ask the consent of their fellow citizens of Honolulu.

Judge Dale sustains the segregation laws. It is good news.

AS TO RUBBER.

THE MILK IN THE COCONUT.

The best work done in the late Oahu campaign was achieved by Lorrin Andrews and Sam Johnson, who took a district where the split ticket movement was very strong and persuaded the voters that they had better risk the straight ticket, with all its faults, than to let any Home Ruler in. Both these gentlemen were and are office-holders. Other very active local men for the party last fall were Secretary Atkinson, Deputy Attorney General Rawlings, and Representatives Harris and Andrade. Without them all the ticket, with which widespread dissatisfaction existed, might have been badly hurt. With them the ticket had a tremendous run. Such a record as that, made anywhere else, would have put these gentlemen into undisputed leadership.

Now the proposition is to turn them out bodily. They are to be punished for the crime of victory. Because they have shown special political expertness they are to be denied a further chance to use it. At least that is the program of a few malcontents, who aim at the control of the party organization. If the people know what they are about, as they generally do when they are dealing with the little Bulletin crowd—a group that has never yet had strength enough to carry a primary in this town, that any one else wanted—if the people know what they are about, we say, they will turn this bunko game down. And they will do it the more readily because they understand that the functional motive is to get control of the party organization for county election purposes. Since last fall the job chasers have made up their minds that a yellow dog could be elected on the Republican ticket and they propose to go in for the spoils, caring nothing whether the nominees of the party are honest and competent or not. They no longer fear bolts. The independent vote has no more terrors for them. The time has come, they think, to throw off all masks and go into the field with their loot bags wide open. It will be a heap easier to do this if men like Lorrin Andrews, Mr. Rawlings, Mr. Harris, etc., are out of the way. We do not deny that there are some good men in the movement against the office-holders. John Hughes is one of these. But because a well meaning voter has been misled in no cause for overlooking the plots of the ill meaning voters who are using him as a decoy.

The principle of keeping good organizers when you have them applies to this case as to most others. Such people are hard to find. It does not pay to turn them down to suit the private ambitions of men who want a chance but are not fit for it. So far as county government is concerned it will be bad enough for the taxpayers even when well managed, but heaven knows what it would be like in the hands of the political hoboes who are now plotting the overthrow of the safest political leaders the party has, for the sake of an open door to the county treasury.

The Russians seem imbued with the idea that the Japanese cannot endure the cold weather. As a matter of fact most of the troops operating under Oyama in the North, either came from the snowy provinces of Japan or have been inured to cold by garrison service there. Those who recall the loss of a Japanese battalion in a blizzard near Amori two or three years ago, will appreciate the rigorous weather training which the little brown men have had ever since the present war began looming up on the horizon of the future. Beyond this the Japanese troops are warmly clad and make good use of the innumerable stone villages which dot the field of war, sleeping fifteen or twenty in each room. During the war of ten years ago, they operated about Mukden and kept in good health despite the fact that the thermometer sometimes fell to thirty-five degrees below zero. It was a hard winter but the Japanese troops went through it as if to the manner born.

Will Bishop Willis raise an indignant voice against the forcible annexation of the Tonga Islands? We wot not. Despite the strenuous way that he reproached the United States for violating the sacred rights of Hawaii the chances are he will be on hand bright and early to give the British freebooters the solace of his Episcopal benediction.

At least a half day's notice might be given to residents of sections where water is to be shut off temporarily, so that they may draw in advance sufficient water for household purposes. The notice in this morning's Advertiser, to about half the population of the city, will be too late for readers of this paper to receive any benefit from it.

The last native independent island power in the Pacific will disappear from the map when Tonga is annexed to Great Britain.

Apropos of a current question it may be said that newsboys sold papers on the streets of Honolulu as early as April 1893.

So long as the beet sugar vote is respected, Congressmen will hesitate to command it to Mr. Young. He will no doubt be satisfied if no protest is made until after he has sold his building to the United States.—Star.

Who said no protest should be made? Not the Advertiser, which pointed out that the only way to accomplish anything is to protest at Washington, not to abuse Mr. Young for trying to sell his private property to a good customer. Hawaii's business is not with him but with the United States.

The chorus of voices calling for Secretary Atkinson to remain in Washington to assist Hawaiian legislation through Congress, seem to have made so much noise that no one could think of William Haywood.—Star.

Mr. Haywood represents the planters and does it well. He is not hired to represent the general interests of the Territory. For that purpose Mr. Atkinson is highly qualified, is on the ground and is willing to act. Why not give him a show?

An evening paper which has always promoted the efforts of thieves to get control both of the party and the government is anxious to have the present office-holders, against whose honesty nothing can be said, excluded from the public leadership. No one wonders why. The point of interest is what particular group of scoundrels the

paper is trying to put in.

The first Hawaiian Bill was introduced in the executive by members of the Territorial party organization and having to do with the creation of a Territorial legislature composed of the members of the Territorial Legislature appointed by the president of the United States.

Bishop's series of explanations to the Board of Health about his unusual case of a Committee of one, to which he may have been made to testify because it exists such a big stock of cigarette tobacco. We can think of no other reason.

If Fort street is ever carried up the Waikiki valley, most Honolulu people will be astonished to find what a beautiful valley it is and how easily accessible to Tantalus might be had from it.

SPRAINED ANKLE, STIFF NECK, LAME SHOULDER.

These are three common ailments for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is especially valuable. If promptly applied it will cure you time, money and suffering when troubled with any one of these ailments. For sale by all Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

VAKUAMAN AGAIN.

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi goes to great lengths in his efforts to keep his name before the people, and some of his public utterances recall Tillman and Pennoyer at their worst. Vardaman first loomed into notice by opposing the education of "niggers" on the ground that the trained mind made the black man a dangerous member of society; and lately he has filed another bid for notoriety by gratuitously affronting the President of the United States—a device which won Governor Pennoyer of Illinois a brief period of lurid publicity several years ago.

It seems that when President Roosevelt was at the St. Louis fair he was struck with the beauty of the Mississippi building. The fact was noted by President Francis, who wrote about it to Governor Vardaman. The reply of that astonishing official was as follows:

It is of course gratifying to the people of Mississippi to know that they have done one thing that the President of the United States approves. Doubtless the President's admiration of the Mississippi building is due to his admiration of Jefferson Davis, of whose last home it is a replica.

The irrelevancy of this is what the reader notices first. There is nothing in point about the second sentence save the Governor's spleen. Several papers do not understand what Vardaman was aiming at, but he probably referred to the fact that President Roosevelt, many years ago, had a cur epistolary passage with the ex-Confederate chieftain. But to drag such a reminiscence into a matter which involved no more than the President's admiration for a typical Mississippi home, was to go a long way around to be offensive and then only to succeed in being clumsy rude.

When the late Robert Wilcox was Hawaii's delegate in Congress he proposed federal appropriations for the care of the lepers, and for the study of leprosy, and the Advertiser roundly abused him for it. Now it abuses Delaney Kalanianaole because he didn't introduce a bill for the same purpose.

The Advertiser seems angry that in spite of its purported support of Kalanianaole in the last campaign, he was defeated.—Star.

Why not tell the truth? The Advertiser opposed the Wilcox measure to turn over the control of the Lepper Settlement to the United States government. The present scheme is quite different.

(From Thursday's Advertiser) Territorial jurors are drawing their pay.

James McQueen is adjudged a bankrupt.

Mr. and Mrs. Digby Sloggett of Kauai are spending the holidays in town.

Geo. F. Henshall of the Star left in the Alameda for two months' vacation.

It is rumored that Hugh Galbraith of Wahiaua may contest his late uncle George Galbraith's will.

Mrs. Alexander Isenberg's tea, which was dated in the papers for the 23d, will not occur until the 28th.

W. O. Smith, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is much better and expects to be out in a short time.

The first year's business of the Hawaiian Court of Land Registration exceeds in volume that of the Massachusetts court.

H. M. von Holt will follow his annual custom this year of giving every employee on the Oahu Railroad a big Christmas turkey.

Imates of Oahu prison will be given the elements of a merry Christmas, also the benefit of services by the religious visitors of the prison.

E. Toepelmann has left the Queen's hospital and gone to Wahiaua. He has not fully recovered his mental powers from the recent injury.

John Maguire has applied to the Land Court for a title to property he recently brought in Kona, Hawaii, which involves a chain of 400 conveyances.

Robert White of the Naval Station leaves on a furlough on January 6 and will spend most of the time in California. He goes to the coast on an army transport.

Charles W. Booth offers the Government a right of way for the extension of Fort street from its present terminus to the Pauoa Valley road near the donor's residence.

Dr. McGrew's horse, attached to a light carriage, ran away yesterday, smashing the vehicle and painfully injuring the Japanese driver. The horse was scared by the barking of dogs.

Bids were received as follows yesterday, at the Public Works office, for a sanitary system at Kaakopou school: J. Mansfield, 18 days, \$782; England Plumbing Co., 25 days, \$965.50; John Nott, 30 days, \$982.50.

Harry Couzens has just completed a drawing for a cut to be used on the Hawaiian Hotel Christmas menu cards. It illustrates an Old English train of servants bearing a turkey, roast pig and plum pudding to the banquet hall.

This is Dr. McGrew's eighty-third birthday.

A road from Kaimuki to Diamond Head road is proposed.

Man Tai, an insane Chinese from Walaue, was sent to the asylum yesterday.

Louis Meyer, formerly of the Advertiser, expects to start a paper of his own in Idaho.

Judge Weaver of the Land Court is distributing circulars to show the advantages of a Torrens title.

The right of redemption in the case of property sold under execution for taxes is expected to be a feature of tax law amendment at the coming session of the Legislature.

MAUI ROADS HURRIED UP

Kaupo Republicans Are Reassured By the Governor.

Solid Republicans of Kaupo, Maui, will no doubt be reassured of fair treatment by Governor Carter's answer to their plow request that work be immediately started on the road from Kipahulu to Kahikinui. The petition of citizens residing in the district of Kaupo, "also solid Republicans," as it states, has twenty-one signatures. It was approved by the Territorial Central Committee last Monday evening.

After reciting that the past Legislature voted \$5000 for repairing the road in question the petitioners request, to quote the English translation forwarded, "that the road be immediately taken up and to commence work on the same." They represent that, in pursuit of a living for themselves and their families they are depending on the trails along the sides of the mountains and pali, yet for the past long years nothing has been done toward the betterment of their road and their prayers thus conclude:

"And if your Honor thinks for the good and welfare of your fellow Republicans here, then there is nothing but right and proper that this said amount of \$5000 be immediately used in order that our plikka be sent aside, and that God will ever guide you in your administration. We ever pray."

"That petition was referred to Mr. Howell," the Governor said to an Advertiser reporter, "who reports that the road mentioned is one of the works that Mr. Howell, the department engineer on Maui, is instructed to take up at his earliest opportunity.

"The administration is doing everything in its power to hurry these works. Mr. Howell is taking them up as fast as possible and the Kaupo taxpayers will have their road as soon as the work can be reached. That is the substance of the answer I have given to the petition."

FUSHIMI HERE ON JANUARY 3

NEW YORK, December 12.—Prince Fushimi and his staff will leave this city tomorrow on the New York Central for Chicago. Since the Prince arrived in town on December 1st he has been assiduously taking in the sights and shaking hands with the city's notable men. He is greatly pleased with the reception he has had. When the Prince came to this city he had only about forty pieces of baggage. He now has more than a hundred. He has spent several thousand dollars in the city buying presents, including many toys and knick-knacks.

Fushimi and his party will travel West in a special car. They will remain in Chicago at the Auditorium until Friday, when the Prince will start for San Francisco by the Southern route, stopping for a day at Denver and a day at Los Angeles. He will sail from San Francisco on the Mongolia on December 28th. He has been in this country since the early part of November.

CAPT. J. C. NICHOLS TAKES EXAMINATION

All the papers of the captains of the line recently examined for detail to fill the vacancy in the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department of the Army, with the exception of those of the captain examined in Honolulu, have now been received at the War Department. A board of officers is to be convened to meet in Washington on Dec. 18, for the purpose of correcting these papers and selecting the officer to be detailed to fill this vacancy. The officers who took the competitive examination for this vacancy are: At Governors Island, Capt. W. E. Ellis and F. C. Gallup, Art. Corps; at the Rock Island Arsenal, Capt. A. E. Williams; 3d Cav.; at Augusta, Ga., Capt. John E. Stephens, Art. Corps, and at Honolulu, H. L. Capt. Jesse C. Nichols, Art. Corps.

THE IMMIGRATION BUILDING WORK

There is considerable activity on the site on the new immigration station to be erected to the left of the road leading from the Honolulu Iron Works shops in Kakaako to the Channel wharf. The piles to be driven are already on the ground as well as a large amount of the lumber to be used above ground.

INFLUENZA

Can be cured by commencing at the first symptoms to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Thousands have used this remedy during the past year, and we have to learn of a single case where they were not pleased. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

RESERVE IS APPROVED

Governor Agrees to The Hamakua Forest.

Governor Carter yesterday attended a special conference at the Board of Agriculture and Forestry Bureau to go over the map of the proposed forest reserve in the north end of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, and determine upon the area approved by the Board of Agriculture upon the recommendation made by the Superintendent of Forestry, Ralph S. Hosmer, and Forrester E. E. Olding of Kohala, Hawaii, who is also manager of the Kohala Sugar Company.

Present at the conference besides the Governor were Agricultural Commissioners Holloway and Giffard, F. S. Dodge of the Bishop estate, J. S. Low, representing the Kohala Ditch Company, and Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer.

The conference was held pursuant to the published authority of the Governor that such a meeting would be held at 2:30 p. m. to consider the setting apart of the Government lands lying between the Waipio valley and the district of Kohala as a forest reserve.

The Governor declared the area a forest reserve, there being no objection to the proposition. The regular proclamation will be signed and published in a day or two.

The total gross area comprises 18,945 acres, but out of that is taken 256 acres plus an unknown acreage of the Booth estate. The net area will be in the neighborhood of 17,000 acres.

The reservation of these Government lands for a forest reserve is made under act 44 of the Hawaiian laws, which fully protect all the vested rights controlled by the Kohala Ditch Company.

The country so reserved is practically identical with the area which is under agreement with the Kohala Ditch Company through which their ditch will be run.

The recommendation for this forest reserve was originally made to the Board of Agriculture by Ralph Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry for the Territory, and by Forrester E. E. Olding of Hawaii, manager of the Kohala Sugar Company.

LOAN DEAL CONCLUDED

"New York, Dec. 20.—Signed today preliminary agreement of the sale of the bonds, posting the formal agreement for the Treasurer's signature. Merrill will arrive with the bonds in the Alameda.

ATKINSON.

According to the foregoing cablegram, the second million dollar loan of the Hawaiian Public Improvements series is consummated. It is on more favorable terms than the first million, now mostly expended, by several hundred dollars in the premium and one-quarter per cent in the interest—the premium being \$1000 and the interest 4 1/4 per cent. The purchasers are Rudolph Klayebolte & Co. of New York.

Secretary Atkinson's message was the reply to an inquiry for definite information regarding the status of the loan negotiations cabled to him by Governor Carter on Tuesday evening. Merrill, named in the Secretary's cablegram, is no doubt a representative of the United States Trust & Mortgage Co., the bond printers, coming here to obtain Treasurer Campbell's signature to the bonds.

CAPT. HUMPHREY'S BROTHER HURT

The Washington Star of Dec. 1 contains the following item concerning a brother of Capt. Humphrey, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.:

First Lieut. E. H. Humphrey, 7th Cavalry, son of Quartermaster General Humphrey, who recently injured his leg in a game of foot ball at Fort Meyer, has recovered sufficiently to leave the general hospital at Washington barracks, but is still confined to his room at Fort Meyer.

SUGAR AND SOCIAL NOTES FROM EWA

EWA, Oahu, Dec. 20—Ewa mill will start running on January 3. The cane looks to be very good and it will yield very heavy per acre.

Mike O'Dowda, who was formerly night sugar boiler at Ewa, is now head sugar boiler at Kahuku.

It is said that the leaf-hopper has almost entirely disappeared from Ewa and we don't care if it never comes back.

The kindergarten children had their annual Christmas festival on the 15th. Miss Craig has gone to Hawaii to spend Christmas.

There will be a tennis tournament on January 2 and a mixed double tournament on January 8.

The Ewa Social Club will give a grand ball on New Year's eve.

NEW TYPE OF HOISTER FOR ROUGH LANDINGS ON HAWAII

Honolulu Iron Works Completes New Model Especially Adapted for Service On High Bluffs—Made for Monomu Landing.

The Honolulu Iron Works had a very speed that is expected of them. The hoist that is now completed has been specially built from plans originating in the Iron Works' office for this particular kind of work, and has been made on the same lines as the windlasses supplied by the Union Iron Works for the Wilder's Steamship Company's vessels.

A large number of local representatives of sugar companies were present to witness the trial of the machine and all seemed satisfied with its working. Although mounted on a temporary wooden platform, from which it will be transferred to trucks to be taken to a steamer, the engine worked in a very satisfactory manner.

There are several of these wire-cable landings in use between Hilo and Oahu, this system being particularly well adapted for landings on any of the weather sides of the islands, provided a suitable height of bluff is available. But one of the defects in the satisfactory run of the system, has been that ordinary hoisting engines of standard make as sold in the market by manufacturers of this class of machinery, have been used for operating the trolleys, these hoists being entirely inadequate for the severe strain and

speed that is expected of them.

The hoist has two pairs of 10x10 cylinders, each set with link motion reversing gears which operate two independent winding drums. All friction gears

have been eliminated with the object of simplifying the arrangement as much as possible and most satisfactory results are anticipated by the Honolulu Iron Works management from this machinery.

The success of the present hoisting

engine may result in orders for others

from plantations along the Hawaii coast

which require cables and trolleys to

hoist and lower freight. The rugged

coast of Hawaii between Kawaihae and

Hilo requires machinery of this sort.

Ordinary hoisting engines are unsifted

for heavy work at the landings and the

bills for repairs to them amount to

a large sum every year.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon the principal business was the reading of tenders for supplies to the different institutions for the first six months of 1905. President L. E. Pinkham submitted the usual message outlining the business to come up, which this time opened with a long personal statement of his connection with a certain type of concrete building blocks, which has become famous in connection with the asylum contract. Mr. Pinkham read this portion of his message himself, then handed the document to Secretary Charlton to read the remainder.

On motion of Dr. Cooper it was voted

to receive the message and consider its recommendations.

THE MATTER IGNORED

Nothing was said by any member of

the board regarding the personal matter.

Mr. Pinkham, in the statement,

related at length the efforts he and

others had made to find some material

here "from which a good, reliable

building material could be made in Hawaii, by white skilled and unskilled labor resident in the Territory." At

length "full size blocks were made under pressure of 400 pounds per square

inch, the hydraulic pressure being ap-

plied by hand power in thirty seconds."

Competent mechanical engineers un-

qualifiedly approved the design of the

machine and samples of blocks.

His operations were known to the

present and the former Superintendent

of Public Works months before he was

placed at the head of the Board of

Health. "As I knew," the statement

runs, "the Concrete Construction Com-

pany would probably bid on the asy-

lum I withdrew from it on being ap-

pointed to the board. As I received no

salary this was no sacrifice to me."

Mr. Pinkham, in his concluding re-

marks, says

"The only money I ever received

from the Concrete Construction Com-

pany was a part of my agreed inter-

est in the Koolau (Maui) ditch con-

tract.

"The only work the firm of Beardse-

& Gill ever did for me was paid for in

cash and I have the receipts to show

for it."

MATTERS ACTED UPON.

A resolution of condemnation was

submitted relative to premises at Pa-

lama, between King street and the

railroad shops. Dr. Pratt, Inspector

Keen and the president had spent

hours and days trying to get the nu-

ances abated and they could not. The

place was too low to connect with the

sewer and the cesspools were continu-

ally overflowing.

Then it was recommended that a reso-

lution be passed requesting the At-

torney General to draw the necessary

papers for condemning a pond in Wa-

moku Hawaii, from which the cattle of

the district drink. Eben Low had call-

ed the president's attention to it when

he was there. The pond has no over-

flow or outlet and the cattle, stand-

ing in great numbers in the water defile it. An analysis made by the Food Com-

missioner proved the rank impurity of

the water.

Each of these matters was referred

to the Attorney General for such ac-

tion as he saw fit to take.

Permits to Brothers Liberius Hengst

and Maternus Laschet to enter the set-

tlement permanently and to Brother

Mr. Coelho to go there and install them,

granted by the president, were ap-

proved.

COELHO TURNED DOWN

Representative-elect W. J. Coelho

was denied a permit to address the

voters at the settlement, thanking them

for their support of his party,

the president having submitted his re-

quest with these words:

"The results of political agitation at

the settlement have proven unfortu-

nate for the people residing there,

hence I failed to give Mr. Coelho any

personal encouragement. The matter

FORGED NAME OF CARNEGIE TO NOTES FOR MANY MILLIONS



FACSIMILE OF ANDREW CARNEGIE'S SIGNATURE

Andrew Carnegie

"ANDREW CARNEGIE" AS SIGNED TO THE NOTE

C. L. Chadwick

FACSIMILE OF SIGNATURE OF MRS CHADWICK

WOMAN WHO SWINDLED FAMOUS FINANCIERS OUT OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. HER SIGNATURE AND SIGNATURES OF ANDREW CARNEGIE, THE ONE GENUINE AND THE OTHER ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FORGED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—As a result of investigations carried on through a large corps of correspondents throughout the United States, The Call is enabled to present a connected history of the life of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. To give in detail the story of her career would require volumes. The revelations made show her to have been one of the most remarkable women the world has ever known—one who numbered among her dupes some of the foremost men of the nation and who since childhood has thrived upon duplicity.

Daniel Bigley in the early '50's lived on a small farm at Eastwood, province of Ontario. He was a poor man and had a large family—eight children in all, and the fifth was a daughter, born in 1857 and christened Elizabeth, but known to the other members of the family as "Betty."

"Betty" Bigley was never a particularly beautiful girl, and from early years suffered slightly from deafness. She also spoke with a lisp. She was bright—very bright. At school she was easily the leader in her classes but she was not popular. "Betty" Bigley was always strange—"peculiar," her schoolmates declared. She had a positive mania for fine clothing, finer than her father could give her, and for jewelry. She was not like other girls. Once she went to a barber shop and had her long hair cropped short and actually donned boys' clothing. She was always scheming, they said, to obtain something for nothing. She carried cards which set forth that she was "Miss Bigley, heiress to \$15,000."

STRANGE POWER OVER MEN IS MANIFESTED.

Even then her power over men was manifest. She obtained credit from the merchants of Woodstock, about eight miles from her home, and one day she obtained \$250 on a note alleged to have been signed by a wealthy farmer of Brantsford. When that note came due she took it up with another note, purported to have been signed by Richard Kip of Woodstock. When this note came due there was no money to pay it, and the girl, in November, 1870, was arrested for forgery. The defense was insanity, and in the trial many witnesses were found to come forward with testimony as to her oddness and eccentricity. She was acquitted.

She afterwards repeated her swindling operations in Cleveland, Ohio, while at the home of her married sister, who had taken her, with the intention of trying to effect a reformation. Jewel's gowns and dresses soon became hers. When her personal credit ran out, she could not take her sister's name and began to get more money by giving chattel mortgages on the Campbell household goods. Campbell was well-to-do, and she was enabled to run large accounts at dry goods stores.

In Cleveland in 1870 she married Dr. W. Springstein, after pretending she was heiress to a large estate in Cleveland. On the wedding night the bridegroom had the disagreeable experience of seeing a regiment of penitentiary men descend upon the place and take away de Vere. She was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, not only the trousseau of the bride and much of her furniture, but even valuable wedding presents that she was supposed to have received from wealthy relatives in Ireland. That ended the Springstein romance, and the physician left her.

Within a day the Campbell chattel mortgages became known, and the sisters parted. Mrs. Springstein brought suit for separation against her husband and lost it. He subsequently obtained a divorce.

RICH BUSINESS MEN VICTIMIZED.

Mrs. Springstein left Cleveland soon after that and began to travel about the country. Her power of fascination, it is said, increased. For more than a year Lydia Clingan, Lylie Clingan or Lylie Bagley was heard about all throughout the country as heiress to an estate abroad.

Mrs. Alice Bestado, clairvoyant, appeared in an expensive suite of offices of the Crocker block, Cleveland, in 1883. Her offices speedily became a meeting place for many men, some of them well-known in the business world. Then began the usual campaign against money lenders and merchants. She lived expensively and her jewels were the admiration of the city.

Another year saw a Mrs. Scott living in another section of the town, but a clairvoyant and recognized as Mrs. Bestado. Mrs. Clingan soon afterward took other apartments, and so did Mrs. Bagley, when creditors became importunate; and, last of all, was Mrs. C. L. Hoover.

"Mrs. Hoover" was the last name to be used in Cleveland in the eighties, and to the sisters and family in Cleveland, as well as in Canada, word went that C. L. Hoover, an aged and wealthy man, had married her, only to die soon afterward. There was a son. He is her only child.

Cleveland became too warm in 1888, and that saw the disappearance of Mrs. Hoover and the reappearance of Mme. de Vere, clairvoyant, in Toledo. Mme. de Vere's career stands out boldly and ends with a sentence to the penitentiary for forgery, but hardly a day passes now that some new incident does not come out. Privately she was a clairvoyant, foreseeing the future, but beyond that she was many things. Chiefly she was an heiress to a great estate in England, tied up by litigation, and driven to make a livelihood. A grocer named King believed in this and gave her money. Another man, whom the police could not tell about, once gave her \$20,000 in negotiable securities for the same purpose, and only because they accidentally learned of this was the property recovered by the police.

BLACKMAIL LEVIED UPON HER DUPES.

Mme. de Vere had several assistants in her clairvoyant parlors—young women. There are reports that some prominent Ohioans had preferred to pay considerable money rather than have the fact of their visits become known to their friends. There were at least two divorcees in Cleveland in which Mme. de Vere was accused of being the cause.

It all culminated with the Lamb incident, for which Madame de Vere was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, not only the trousseau of the bride and much of her furniture, but even valuable wedding presents that she was supposed to have received from wealthy relatives in Ireland. That ended the Springstein romance, and the physician left her.

It was not until 1897 that the Chadwick end of the case developed.

QUESTION OF AWA WAS DISCRETION A PRESENT

Alakea Slip Matter Up Chinese Tried to Evade For Hearing On Law But Was Caught.

The proceedings against Superintendent of Public Works Holloway to enjoin him from accepting an acknowledged order on Theo. H. Davies & Co., in lieu of a certified check, accompanying the bid of John Walker for the dredging of the Alakea street slip was up for hearing before Judge Robinson in the Circuit Court yesterday.

The whole contention of attorneys, Attorney General Andrews for the Superintendent of Public Works, Holmes & Stanley for Davies & Co., and A. G. M. Robertson for the protestants against the acceptance of the order, centered about the point as to whether the Superintendent of Public Works, in his discretion, could waive the condition precedent of the deposit of a certified check, as specified in the advertisement for bids for the work in question, and accept in lieu of a check an accepted order upon a perfectly responsible firm.

The attorneys for the Territory and Davies urged that it was not contended that anyone was injured by the acceptance of the order, as the failure of Holloway to accept it would not have caused the objecting contractors to lower their bid for the work. The attorney for the opposing contractors argued that the fact that the Superintendent of Public Works had made the deposit of a certified check a condition precedent in the bidding tool away from that official any discretionary power in the matter whatever.

Superintendent Holloway was put on the stand and testified that he had waived the matter of the certified check in the bid of Walker. This testimony was objected to, but was admitted for the present, and the court took under advisement the question as to whether the Superintendent had the right to make this waiver. The hearing was accordingly continued until this morning.

WHEN ADMIRAL'S FLAG COMES DOWN

On Saturday, December 24, the flag of Rear Admiral Terry, who retires for age on December 28, will be hoisted to the flagstaff of the Honolulu Naval Station, saluted with thirteen guns, and then lowered. Admiral Terry, although he has left the naval station for good, is technically on leave of absence until December 24. On that day his flag is lowered and that of the new senior officer commanding the station, Captain H. W. Lyon, will be hoisted. The new pendant is a triangular blue flag with out any stars upon its surface.

The defense claimed that the giving away of a piece of awa root was merely an incentive to purchasers or prospective customers of the stallkeeper to patronize him for his merchandise, which was mostly of vegetables and fruits. The attorney for the defendant stated that there was really no sale for awa root on account of the law against it. It was rotting in the ground. The Chinese stallkeeper had hit upon the plan of bringing a quantity of the roots down from Hawaii every month, obtaining the roots for nothing, the freight being about thirty-seven cents a bag.

In the arguments of the attorneys it was brought out that the giving away of a piece of awa was like some local foreign stores giving away dolls with every purchase of a half a dollar cash.

It was merely to assist trade.

Then the Judge took a hand in the proceedings. At first it looked as if the defendant was to be let free, and then, with a simple twist of phraseology, the defendant's attorney learned that the Judge considered his client guilty. Judge Whitney's oral decision is so unique that it is worthy of record. The Judge said in part:

"The testimony in this case for the prosecution seems pretty good, but the court comes to the view that the testimony of both sides reaches the same conclusion. Take the defendant's side. The defendant, being a stallkeeper in a public market, obtains from a friend of his certain awa and for that awa he pays nothing except the freight, which amounts to thirty-seven cents a bag, which may be considered the price of the awa. With every purchase of goods in his store he hands out a piece of awa, which is to secure purchasers at his store."

"It seems to the court an inevitable conclusion that the awa becomes a part of the consideration of the sale, with the ten cents that is paid for the apples, that the purchaser may obtain more for his money than at some other place. The sale of three apples for ten cents seems immaterial to the court, as the defendant is willing to take a less profit on each sale thereof than other stallkeepers."

The court therefore holds that the awa was sold to the complaining witness and that the defendant is therefore guilty. In this case the court is aware that the defendant has been acting under the advice of able counsel, but the counsel in this matter is mistaken.

It is the same case as that of a restaurant which has no license to sell liquor, but which supplies liquor with the meal without any extra charge."

Attorney Ashford at this moment awoke from a deep sleep and asked if he might "but in." He received an affirmative reply and suggested jocosely that the court had better lock up defendant's attorney, Judge Stanley, as the defendant was not in court. The court imposed a fine of \$50.

In Cleveland at the time lived a middle-aged physician named Leroy Shippen Chadwick. His father had been a wealthy man and left the son real estate, among which was a fine home on Euclid avenue, at Genesee street. Dr. Chadwick was a widower and the father of a daughter. He was not strong, being a sufferer from an injury to his leg. He called on the masseuse for professional treatment. It was not so long thereafter that Mrs. Hoover became Mrs. Chadwick, and the stage was set for the larger financial operations, that have just culminated in the arrest in this city.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—It is believed that Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick once operated in Los Angeles as a clairvoyant. Madame Devere, a clairvoyant, came here from Toledo in the latter part of the '80's, set up in business and practiced her vocation for several winters. Little was known of her here excepting that she seemed successful and prosperous.



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-18 John St., New York.

Bamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and in Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49! It is the Route today, and Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



THE OVERLAND LIMITED.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

BUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
Only Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

S. F. BOOTH.

General Agent.

YOU TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES WHEN YOU NEGLECT A COLD.

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and makes the system less able to withstand each succeeding cold, thereby paving the way for more serious diseases. Can you afford to take such desperate chances when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds, can be had for a trifling sum?

Sold by All Dealers and Druggists, Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants**SUGAR FACTORS.**

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The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimana Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump Co.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Astoria Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**
(Limited)**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.****Northern Assurance Company**

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds ... £2,375,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Dec 19, 1904

Arabella de V. Farra and husband to Marie G. de M. Tavares

P. Kakuana to Makau (k) and wife

Juria K. Aalena to W. P. Aalona

Alfred E. Aarona to W. P. Aarona

Kumano (w) to M. Amamoto

J. H. Makine to A. N. Cederf

N. Hara et al to Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd

E. L. Rackliff et al to C. J. Sugar Co. Ltd

E. L. Rackliff et al to Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd

E. L. Rackliff et al to Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd

E. L. Rackliff et al to Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd

C. M. Emma V. Harrer and husband to

Edith M. Davies. D. 1 t 7 of gr 452

C. M. Tantau to Honolulu (Oahu) \$3400

R. 264, p 260 Date Dec 12, 1904

C. M. Rose K. Kapu and husband (B. S.) to C. W.

Spitz M. ap 3, R. P. 5043, kui 6072. Wal-

oil Hamakua Kauai \$150 B. 260 p

248 Dated Dec 12, 1904

Robert P. Walpa and wife to Henry

H. Renton, por R. P. 7552, kui 6741. Kau-

pua, Kohala, Hawaii \$250 B. 264, p

261 Dated Dec 6, 1904.

Entered for Record Dec 20, 1904

Mary A. Renton to George F. Ren-

ton, p 184. Dated Dec 18, 1904.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR MOLOKAI SUFFERERS

Hawaii in general and the thousand or more people at the Leper Settlement on Molokai, in particular, may feel proud of the fact that the islands have a friend in Dr. W. C. Wile of Danbury, Connecticut.

There is expected in an early shipment from New York a large consignment for the Leper Settlement. It will comprise entire new sets of games for the entertainment and amusement of the Board of Health's wards, and represents a whole lot of work on the part of the doctor.

Whenever the doctor delivers a lecture in the Eastern States, he urges the people to remember that Hawaii has many people who are deserving of their best thoughts. In this way a large number of the doctor's friends are said to have assisted in making up several large boxes of Christmas goods which are being sent at a very low rate of freight across the continent, due largely to the representations of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and on the local steamers the goods will probably be forwarded free of charge.

Dr. Wile, when here a few weeks since, visited the Leper Settlement, and then announced his intention to remember them this Christmas.

PUULOA FORT SITE NOW BELONGS TO GOVERNMENT

United States District Attorney Breckons paid out nearly \$80,000 yesterday to the owners of Puuloa, Pearl Harbor property. Titles passed from the Dowsett Estate which received over \$65,000, and the remainder was distributed among Waterhouse, Lovekin, and three others.

By June next the United States will have spent about \$300,000 in acquiring property on which to build its fortifications at Pearl Harbor, Kaimuki and Waikiki Beach. The Kaimuki property has already been acquired.

Title to the Hobron property at Waikiki Beach will probably pass this week. The Schaefer title has not passed. No option, as far as Mr. Breckons is aware, has been obtained on the Afong property.

While individual owners profit by the wholesale purchases of the War Department, the Territorial treasury suffers to some extent. Taking the whole property at an assessed value of \$250,000, the Territory loses in taxes about \$2,500 per year.

On the other hand it is said that the property surrounding the War Departments reservations will increase in value, thereby reducing a possible loss to the Territorial treasury.

FULL INDEXING MADE OF THE ORGANIC ACT

The act passed by Congress creating a government for Hawaii repeals and amends scores of civil and criminal statutes previously enacted by Hawaiian legislatures.

No man knows what is in the Organic Act except through the medium of an index. The previously printed copies of this law in use in Hawaii contain only 657 indexed subjects.

The index of the Organic Act in the "Fundamental Law of Hawaii" contains 1399 indexed subjects and cross references.

REPEALED LAWS NOT HERETOFORE INDEXED.

Some of the Hawaiian Statutes repealed by the Organic Act, which are not indexed in the previous publication, but which are fully indexed in the Fundamental Law of Hawaii are as follows:

CIVIL LAWS	Laws on Vessels, Bankruptcy Water Rights
Promulgation of Laws	PENAL LAWS
Concerning the Hawaiian Flag	Treason, Foot Binding
Concerning the Hawaiian Great Seal	Violation of Postal Laws, Blasphemy
Tenders for Supplies	Vagrancy, Manufacture of Liquors
Duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs	Offenses on High Seas
Diplomatic and Consular Agents	Criminal Jurisdiction of District Magistrates
National Museum	Criminal Jurisdiction of Supreme Court
Education of Hawaiian Youths abroad	Import Regulations
Aid to Board of Education	Auction Licenses
Duties of Minister of Interior	Commercial Travelers
Government Lands	Fire Arms, Coasting Trade
Commissioners of Public Lands	Peddling Goods
Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry	Importation of Live Stock
Agriculture and Manufactures	Imports, Quarantine
Ramie, Taro Flour	Consuls and Consular Agents
Development of Hawaiian resources	Arrival, Entry and Departure of Vessels
Agriculture, Brands, Patents, Rail-road subsidies, Hospitals	Navigation, Fraudulent Exportation
Consolidation of Public Debt	Master and Servants
Post Office and Postage	Immigration, Agriculture and Forestry
Postal Savings Bank	Seditious Offenses
Imports and Import Duties	Sailing Regulations
Ports of Entry	SESSION LAWS
Collectors of Customs	Duties and Exemptions therefrom
Registers of Vessels	Registry of Vessels
Custom House Charges	Translators of Court Decisions
Elections, Appointment of Magistrates	Jury Law, Maritime Laws
Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts and Circuit Judges	Naturalization, Habeas Corpus
Translation of Court Decisions	Arrest of Debtors, Garnishment
Jury Law, Maritime Laws	Chinese Immigration
Consolidation of Public Debt	
Ports of Entry	
Collector of Customs	
Registers of Vessels	
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Elections, Appointment of Magistrates	
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